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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

A RED HOT TIME IN OLD EDGEFIELD.

LARGEST MEETING OF THE SEN-ATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

McLaurin and Irby Have a Lively Time-Evans Says There's a Lie Out-Mayfield Declares That Ellerbe Wants a New Party.

The largest and liveliest meeting of the campaign was held at Edgefield. Between 400 and 500 people were present. The usual routine was broken when Senator McLaurin, following Colonel Irby, went for the latter's career in the Senate. McLaurin, armed with the Congressional Records of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, frequently brought Irby to his feet to make explanations.

Colonel Irby, the first speaker, was greeted with some applause. He was in Edgefield for the first time since 1890, said he, to see the reception of the people's great tribune, Ben. Till-man. He was here then lighting combinations and was here now lighting the "State House gang," which was at-tempting to parcel out the offices of this State from Senator down to coroner. "I am running as a Democrat," declared Irby. "I am the only original package in the lot." McLaurin had patented his speech. At Beaufort he wanted protection on rice, at Charleston on rice and long staple cotton, and so for every county, but he didn't think he had a patented protection speech for Edgelicld. McLaurin had the peo-ple fooled. He is not on the same plat-form as Tillman, Tillman had declared form as Tillman. Tillman had declared he wasn't.

Proceeding on a new tack, he de-clared that McLaurin had gotten Gonzales for his political dad?y and the world can't beat him. He then declared that he and Tillman were political daddies of all of the candidates, but thought they were treating him with

disrespect by opposing him.

He had been politically assassinated and thrown out for dead because he resisted the great conspiracy last year against the Democratic party. He was a Democrat, always had been and could be nothing clse, because he was for the interest of the people.

Colonel Irby theh attacked McLaurin's tariff views, declaring that Tillman had said they were iniquitous, and "I know will believe him if you

won't me. You people here love him and believe what he says."

Colonel Irby attacked the newspapers. He declared that Mr. Gonzales had prevented a Conservative from entering this race. Mr. Gonzales had called him a liar in to-day's paper, which was unparliamentary; no one usually called him that when close to him, however. He attacked the Forty movement. He believed that every white man should be allowed to vote and therefore disapproved of the constitutional suffrage clause.

Colonel Irby made the assertion that he and not Tillman had made Evans Governor. He, with Tillman, he de-clared, had had Saluda made into a county and left Edgefield Conservative with Sheppard to run it.

viewing past asserted that last year he could have gone to the Chicago convention as a delegate. Gantt, said he, came to him at 2 o'clock a. m. and said that the State convention had left a place open for him. He sent word back that he would not accept because he was unalterably opposed to the declared bolting

policy of the party.
Editor Ball next came in for praise for coming out against the newspaper combination at Columbia. The Eilerbe Watts episodo was repeated, but elicited no applause. He declared that he could prove that the "State House were going to turn out Melver and that Tillman knew they were plot-

ting against him. He concluded by reviewing his record and declaring that he had always been with the people. Cel. Irby was wildly applauded when he took his seat. He kept the crowd in a good humor and

they listened attentively. Senator McLaurin began by reviewing his record as a Reformer. The Reform movement, he declared, did not depend on the life of any man, not even on that of Tillman. He jumped on Irby for saying that he made Tillman sup port Evans for Governor. He thought it time for a Reformer to step in when a man lik 3 Irby boasted that he made at Clemson College, the Board of Trus the Governor. "Who ought to make tees makes the following statement: the Governors of South Carolina, the

white voters or John Irby?"
Irby, from his seat—"The white vo-"But you said just now that you

made Evans Governor." Irby: "Well, I helped." (Laughter.) McLaurin attacked him for devising the Colleton plan in order to foist Evans on the people when they didn't want him. Senator McLaurin caused much merriment by paraphrasing Henry IV, substituting Irby for Fal-Evans for Prince Hal and Larry Gantt for Pistol in the scene where Prince Hal becomes king and ignores

He had no political daddy, he declared, but he did not know before that Editor Ball was acting in that capacity

for Cot. Irby.
Mr. Ball hotly interrupted, saying that he was the political daddy of no man and was opposed to Irby. Well, you are not for me.

"That's true, too," rejoined Mr. Senator McLaurin then proceeded to severely attack Irby's record while have been at the college this year. in the Senate. Before beginning he explained the terms "paired" and "vote

called."

Irby's record for the first session of the Fifty-second Congress was as foltimes, paired 10 times, not paired 66. The first session of the Fifty-third

Senator McLaurin then declared: "I-am sick looking up such a record. are now detached, with an open cur-

As to his absence from the Fifty-third Congress, Col. Irby explained by saying that he and Senator Butler absaying that he and Senator Batler absented themselves to break a quorum and keep the Senate from repealing the Sherman purchasing clause. It was a filibustering measure. He was always on hand to east his vote.

As to his absented to an always on hand to cast his vote.

Outlding.

But we are not disposed to critically di

As to his absence from the Fifty-second Congress, Col. Irby said that was a Presidential election year and he was at home as State chairman looking after the interest of the party. "You all know the Conservatives and the was they were whipped, and "The vacation will be changed," "The vacation will be changed, "The vacation will be changed, "The vacation of being in the winter of the conservatives and the vacation will be changed, "The vacation of being in the winter of the conservatives of the conservatives the vacation will be changed, "The vacation of being in the winter of the conservatives of the conservative of the conser didn't know they were whipped, and they were planning to capture the May convention. Tillman was running for re-election. We wanted the delegates to the Chicago convention. I was sent there, and this passing back and forward accounts for marks of convention. ward accounts for much of my absence." Besides, continued Col. Irby, he was paired on all political questions. On other questions his "pair" would always ascertain by telegram how he

Senator McLaurin again returned to the Congressional Record. After a lit-tle he asked: "Do you want to elect a man to the Senate to represent the

State and then let him absent himself to run all the parties of the State?" Irby—"I have quit that now."
"Yes, because the people have quit
ou," answered McLaurin.

Col. Irby, getting permission to interrupt Senator McLaurin, jumped on him for his affiliations with so many parties. He again excused his absences from the Senate on the ground of sickness and death in his family.

Senator McLaurin continued on this aggressive line for a while longer and aggressive line for a while longer and then proceeded to make his usual tariff then proceeded to make his usual tariff speech. His speech in all lasted about two hours. It was frequently applauded and the crowd evidently favored it. Before taking his seat, McLaurin took a hand primary on his tariff views. About one-half showed their approval by voting. It was after 20'clock when Senator McLaurin had concluded. The audience at once began to leave the audience at once began to leave the court house for dinner.

Then Mr. Mayfield arose to speak. Mr. Mayfield made his characteristic anti-dispensary speech, but in addition said that after introducing his bill for its abolition he had had conference with Governor Ellerbe. The Governor asked him to withdraw it, which he did. Mr. Mayfield said that inasmuch as McLaurin charged him with being in a combination that he would say McLaurin is the appointee of the Gov-ernor and Governor Ellerbe declared ernor and Governor Ellerbe declared to him (Mayfield) that he would back McLaurin with the whole force of his administration. Ellerbe urged him not to run, saying they intended to favor a new party composed of conservative Conservatives and conservative Reference. The trustees claim that the made by the State board of health is shown by the fact that two palpable time References. tive Reformers.
By the time Mr. John Gary Evans'

turn to speak came around the crowd had returned from dinner. He made his usual tariff sdeech and in it severey attacked McLaurin for his views. He read favorable comments from Re-publican papers. Evans charged that McLaurin had never been faithful to his friends. Had it not been for McLaurin, he asserted, Judge Wallace Our informant even nointed out. the Senate last year McLaurin

knifed him, he declared. McLaurin, who had just returned rom dinner, said that he had helped Evans in his race for the Senate. His defeat was due to Irby having forced nim, as Governor, down the people's

omewhere. Then McLaurin sat silent. A lively spat on McLaurin's vote on the tariff bill ensued. The crowd lisened attentively. There was decided Evans, while the crowd cheered Mc-

aurin at every opportunity. When Evans finished the crowd be gan to call for McLaurin. He declined, owever, to respond.

and . . . di THE TRUSTEES MAKE ANSWER.

The Conclusions of the State Board of Health are Not Accepted as to dwelling, where we were informed, the Nature and Causes of the there was an additional privy. Sickness.

at Clemson College, the Board of Trus- and the room in which the privy was "The Board of Trustees of Clemson College, mindful of the important out the building noxious gases were trust in their charge, feel called on to escaping, either from the pipe of the make a statement for the information privy or from the sewer, which of the people of the State in regard to strange to say, runs within two or three the recent sickness at the college and

its causes. "We have read the report of the State Board of Health, and have also three separate times that the water had under consideration the report of closets should be outside, of the bar the college surgeon, Dr. Redfearn. In racks, and not inside, and should addition to the light thus thrown on be detached from them. In fact, the the subject, we have made a personal examination of the coilege buildings buildings more than two years ago." and the surrounding grounds, and we are not satisfied at all as to the nature of the fever which has prevailed or as

to its cause. "We have great respect for the scientific ability and learning of the State Board of Health, but we are bound to question their conclusions, typographical errors appear. om the fact that eminent physicians in the neighboring counties have declared the fever at the college to be from dwellings," has reference plainly malarial and not typhoid in its nature; and unequivocally to private dwelling and there is grave doubt whether more and the third time the statement is than four cases of typhoid fever have used to impress the fact that water

"The cursory and imperfect examination made by the State Board of for the trustees to assume that the Health is shown by the fact that two committee failed to recognize that the palpable errors are made in their report. The dairy, which they place barracks by a latticed gallery 15 feet lows: Votes taken, 89, Irby voted 13 under the ban as a probable cause of disease, was not built on a pond which Clemson for a game of "blind man's had been filled in, and there is not a buil." but not so with the committee. Congress, he said, was called to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Senator Irby's love for silver from the only privy in the neighborshould be seen in his record during hood reaches the ravine below the this session. There were 19 votes dairy. Then the statement is made, speak of the diet, pronounced inadetaken; Irby voted 19 times and did not three separate times, that the watervote 30; was not paired 22 times; did closets should be outside the barracks not answer to call of Senate 11 calls. and not insde, and should be "detach-Col. Irby's record for this Congress ed" from them. In fact, the waterwas gone into further. ing more than two years ago, and they

sibility of sewer gas getting into the mond? Shall we tell the public how

college buildings and grounds.
"We have never had any trouble

before, and we anticipate none in the future other than the usual climatic and unavoidable diseases of the coun-

and instead of being in the winter will be in summer, the scholastic year beginning hereafter on the second Wednesday in September and closing the second Thursday in June.
"Every suggested or possible cause of fever will be removed and the build-

ings thoroughly disinfected and put in good order. "We do not besitate to give assur-ances that the college will be guarded against a recurrence of the trouble, i

A CAUSTIC REJOINDER.

t be possible.

Chairman Taber Further Expose the Situation at Clemson College.

o the Editor of The State In the latter part of June, the committee of the State board of health were instructed to investigate the cause and type of fever at Clemson, and to report the results to the governor. This was done and the report of the committee was published throughout the State. The Register of the 10th of July contains a statement by the trustees of Clemson, in which they criticise the report of the committee, and while denying certain statements made by them, they affirm additionally that the examination of Clemson b the committee had been "very cursory and imperfect." Against professional gentlemen, sent upon an important mission by the highest authority of the State, these charges are grave, and cannot pass unchallenged. The com-mittee were content to determine the type of the fever, and, by request, to make whatever suggestions they thought best. They blamed no one, even by insinuation, and were very glad to be the means, if possible, of re-lieving the officials of Clemson of unoleasant embarrassment. It is to be greatly regretted therefore, that the trustees failed to appreciate the delierrors are made in their report. The dairy which they place under the ban, as a probable cause of disease, was not built in a pond which had been filled

In reply we beg to state, upon authority, that the present site of the dairy had been a bathing pond made

Our informant even pointed out would now be a justice on the supreme bench. While he was working for him McLaurin was knifing him for Pope, interested in the weiters of Clament in order to get Pope's place as Attor- to have invented this statement, the ney General. When he was running truth of which we had neither inclination, nor the right to question. In fact the statement is apparently firmed by the character of the soil and its surroundings.

The trustees in further denial of our report, assert, that there "is not a ingle privy on the surrounding hills above the dairy." We were informed Evans declared that the lie was out that the hills were often used for unanitary purposes in place of the water losets This we found to be true.

On the hill above, and to the north of the dairy, and at the foot of the hill evidence of vindictiveness towards within three or four feet of the spring, we found abundant excrementitious

This condition of things was really worse than a privy on the hilltop. On the opposite hill, at the hotel, there were two privies-one at the stable, which was visited by myself and Dr Reese, and the other at the hotel, examined by Dr. Evans. Somewhat southeasterly from the dairy is

But more than all these, and how ever incredible, we found a spring Concerning the report of the State (provy?) located within the dairy, it Board of Health in regard to the fever or 12 feet from the milk and butter, placed was filled with offensive gases. furthermore, from the ground with feet of the dairy.

We quote again from the trustees who claim that "the statement is made water closets were removed from the

By substituting "but" as was intended, the sentence will b changed to a simple affirmation that water closets should not be within the main buildings. The report of the committee was hastily prepared and illegibly written, hence a number of second time the statement is made "that water closets should be detached closets should be detached from build ings. There is, therefore, no ground water closets were detached from the long. The trustees might have visited

Hitherto the committee confine themselves to reporting the sanitary defects of Clemson. What shall they say of its management? Shall we quate for students whose physical and mental powers are taxed by an ex-hausting curriculum and by the severity of military discipline? That the students are required, when the day's work is ended, to be shut up in heir rooms from an hour after sunset

was intentionally arrested in its flow and subjected to the decomposing action of intense solar heat, and that the students were kept working in the low-lands beside it, day by day, under the beaming noonday sun—a menace to their lives?

Shall we tell that the milch cows were driven daily through this poison-ed water, of which they perhaps drank, and which must have splashed upon their udders-in either instance, enough to affect the milk injuriously? Shall we tell that the forest intervening between this pestiferous ditch and the barracks, the only protection for the students against the inrush of poisonous efficia, was racklessly de-

And that an chi sial testified, of his own personal experience, that the barracks were invaded by a "borrible

Just think of it! All this right under our noses, at Clemson, which aspires to be the brightest jewel in the educational crown of South Carolina. Speak not of typhoid fever at Clemon. It cannot and must not be! Better the horrible inscription over the gates of Hades than that of epidemic typhoid fever at Clemson!

Guard the secret-and let fathers and methers come, and after weary days and nights of ceaseless vigils and with bleeding hearts, carry back to their homes their own dear dead.

Might we not write upon the walls of Ciemson that the "Ossa" of ignorance is piled on the "Pelion" of im-

CHARLES R. TABER, M. D., Chair. Com. State Board of Health. Fort Motte, July 13th, 1897.

HOW TO MAKE LAND.

Farmers can Increase Area by En larging Production. ractical Farmer.

It is said that an English politician who claims that "the land is the property of the nation," recently assured the hearers of one of his speeches that "we can make boots and coats, build out hearers of the hearers of one of the speeches that "we can make boots and coats, build cathedrals, rallways, canal's bridges, tunnels, and make all the other articles which we associate with the necessities of modern life, but no man ever made land. No man ever made an acre one foot longer or one foot broader." Because of this difference between land and various articles of human manufacture the speaker claimed that a different rule regarding ownership and taxation should be made and enforced. There are a great many people in this country, as well as abroad, who seem to think that the farmer has nothing to do with the making of the land which he owns. Among them there are not a few farmers whose practice is in advance of their theory, but who do not realize how much they are already doing in the way of making lud. There are, also, many others who have, as yet, made no use of their opportuni-

es in this direction.

If the making of the land is regarded merely as a creation, the formation of the actual elements of which the ground is composed, we shall, of course, be obliged to admit that the English speaker was correct in his assertion that "no man ever made land." But if we take it in a broader sense, and regard the matter in a practical light, we shall find that, to all intents and gia. purposes, man can make land Not only can he convert great areas which are overflowed by rivers or seas, into fertile soil, as has been done in Holand on an extensive scale, but he can also, by wise management, greatly increase the productiveness of tracts already under cultivation. The man who nakes his farm produce twice as much as it did at an earlier period, has practically enlarged its area. So, too, has the man who by subsoiling or draining has deepened the soil that he cultivates. As Emerson said of the farmers of Concord who adopted improved methods, he has found a farm under the one that ne formerly cultivated. The plants have a much greater surface from which to obtain food and moisture. ractically the area of the land has

een enlarged. Then if we take productiveness intead of area as the standard of meassement the man who seeds his land to the best advantage really gains a good deal over the one who does not fully utilize the area that he cultivates. Thus a man planting potatoes in hilis two feet apart and in rows three feet apart will have about 2,400 more hills on an acre than will one who plants in rows of the same width, but who has he hills three feet apart in the row. If the land is in good condition to produce the crop, and fertilizers are properly used, the closer planting should rield as much to the hill as the other and a very much larger crop will be secured at a considerable lower cost

per bushel. In the various ways we have mentioned, and in others which will suggest themselves to thoughtful minds, it s possible to do what, as far as results are concerned, is equivalent to making land. Some one, or more than one, of these methods is open to almost every farmer. In working out some of these plans not a few farmers would find at east a partial relief from the burdens which now weigh heavily upon them. And work in this direction carries a louble reward. It gives material benctits which can be reckoned in dollars and cents and also gives encouragement and pleasure and an increase of mental power. The man who enters upon any course of improvement learns better as traly as he loarns to work better. Thus he not only accomplishes much in the present, but be also qualifies himself for still more efficient effort in the future.

-A party of St. Louis commerical travelers to save hotel bills, have chartered a railway car fitted up as a hotel and salesroom for a 70 days trip. Forty stops at towns will be made and merchants will come to the car to buy. This is a new wrinkle.

BEHIND STONE WALL AT FREDERICKSBURG.

HOW GEN. T. R. R. COBB FELL

Graphic Story of the Fighting Where Twenty-Five Hundred Confederates Killed and Wounded Five Thousand Federals.

The recent demise of Mrs. Thomas recent denies of Mrs. Thomas R. R. Cobb at her home in Athens, Ga., recalls the tragic death of her brave and gallant husband, Gen. T. R. R. Cobb, on the 13th of December, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. General Cobb was in command at the most important point on General Lee's line of battle, and his splendid defence of a strategic position gained the admiration of the entire army. His loss was sincerely lamented, not only by his own command, but throughout th nagnificent corps under Longstreet. General Cobb was killed behind the amous stone wall at the footof Marye' leights, where for three days his com mand, in snow and ice, had fought one of the fiercest battles of the war. The slaughter was terrific, seven or eight thousand Federals being killed or wounded by Cobb's brigade and the Confederate batteries on Marye's Heights, while the killed in Cobb's brigade numbered only eighteen. Capt. W. A. Starnes, of Atlanta, was

in Cobb's legion, and was near the general when he was killed. Speaking of that fateful day he said: "General Cobb was one of the bravest, the best and the noblest men the world has ever known. His soldiers loved him as to the ends of the earth. We had been lighting three days behind the stone wall. The weather was bitter cold, and snow and sleet had been falling. The wall was several hundred yards long and was at the foot of the heights upon which about one hundred Confederate guns were planted. When the Federals would move out of the town upon the open field five lines of battie upon the open field five lines of pattice deep, the cannon would play upon them with terrible slaughter. General Cobb, behind the stone wall, would order his behind the stone wall, would order his behind the reserve their fire until the Fed-

men to reserve their fire until the Federals were within easy reach.

"Keep cool,' he would say. 'Keep cool. Wait until they come up; don't fire until the order is given.' He moved 'Keep up and down the line, constantly giving these instructions with words of encouragement and himself showed absolutely no fear. On the last day charge after charge was made until the Federals literally made breastworks of their dead. Just before a charge some of our men exposed themselves and General Cobb went to where they were and cautioned them to be more careful. At that moment a shell exploded above forced to retire before the well-directed ceneral Cobb went to where they were and cautioned them to be more careful. At that moment a shell exploded above him. One piece struck General Cobb in the thigh and he fell and bled to death. As he was wounded the charge advanced and the fire became terrific. In the midst of the fearful battle and as his life blood ebbed away he said to those about him: 'Hold your position, boys; hold your position; be quiet; I'm all right.' But he was not all right and in a few moments he was dead. Two of his comrades who tried to carry him. his comrades who tried to car rom the field were shot and killed. He was one of the most heroic men of the Federals. ever seen in battle, and one of the coolest.

"The brigade behind the stone wall, continued Captain Starnes, "was composed of Cobb's legion, l'hillips' legion. the Sixteenth Georgia, the Eighteenth Georgia, and the Twenty fourth Geor-

LONGSTREET'S DESCRIPTION. General Longstreet's graphic decription of the fight before the stone

wall is as follows: In front of Marye's Hill is a plateau, and immediately at the base of the hill there is a sunken road, known as the elegraph road. On the side of the road next to the town was a stone wall, shoulder high, against which the earth was banked, forming an almost unapproachable defense. It was impossible for the troops occupying it to expose more than a small portion of their bodies. Behind this stone wall I had placed about 2,500 men, being all of ien. T. R. R. Cobb's brigade, and a portion of the brigade of General Ker shaw, both of McLaw's division. must now be understood that the Federals, to reach what appeared to be my weakest point, would have to pass lirectly over this wall, held by Cobb's

nfantry. An idea of how well Marye's Hill was protected may be obtained from the ollowing incident. Gen. E. P. Alexander, my engineer and superintendent of artillery, had been placing the guns, and in going over the field with him before the battle. I noticed an idle cannon. I suggested that he place it as to aid in covering the plain in front of Marye's Hill. He answered, 'General, we cover that ground now so well that we will comb it as if with a fine-tooth comb. A chicken could not live on that field when we open on it." A little before noon, I sent orders to

all my batteries to open fire through the streets or at any point where the troops were seen about the city, as a diversion in favor of Jackson. fire began at once to develop the work in hand for myself. The Federal troops filed out of the city like bees out of a hive, coming in double-quick march and filling the edge of the field in front of Cobb. This was just where we had expected attack and I was prepared to meet it. As the troops massed before us, they were much annoyed by the fire of our batteries. The field was literally packed with Federals from the vast number of troops that had been massed in the town. From the moment of their appearance began the most fearful carnage. With our artillery from the front, right and left tear ing through their ranks, the Federals pressed forward with almost invincible determination, maintaining their steady steps and closing up their broken ranks. Thus resolutely they marched upon the stone fence, behind where waited the Confederate brigade of General Cobb. As the Federals came the fact that an original package store within reach of this brigade, a storm of lead was poured into their advancing confiscated by the constables, says: ranks and they were swept from the This was the second closure of the kind ield like chaff before the wind.

That is, we are too busy to write very much. Our Low Prices keep us busy,

The Racket Store is the place where you can always buy what you want cheap. When we say cheap, we mean what we say.

Our competitors call us by cheap names, and we acknowledge the charge and leave it to the good people of this county to say whether the New York Racket Store has been a benefit to them or not. Our goods are as goods as the best.

Bought at Low Prices, so let our competitors weep and our customers rejoice at the good the New York Racket Store is doing for the people of this county.

Asking that one and all remember that our motto is to "Underbuy and Undersell," we are

Yours in dead carnest,

P. S .--- Still remember the Surry offer. Some one will get a nice carriage this fall FREE!

Hill saw this and turned its fire into the entire length of the cut, and the

Thus the right grand division of the Army of the Potomae found itself re-pulsed and shattered on its first at-tempt to drive us from Marye's Hill. Hardly was this attack off the field when we saw the determined Federals strewn with bodies seriously impeded the approach broken. General Lee, who promptly renewed and pushed forward ederals might break through our line. After the third charge he said to me of the Potomac on that field to apthem all before they reach my line. Look to your right; you are in some

danger there, but not on my line." few scattering ones, but they were either killed or fled from certain death. looked like any real danger to Cobb, profits of the dispensary, yet the and after it was repulsed I felt no apprehension, assuring myself that there been so serious as yet, and taking them the field to give me half the battle. officials are inclined to believe that The anxiety shown by General Lee, the business is not to be seriously inhowever, induced me to bring up two the remainder of his brigade, down to the stone wall, but rather to carry ammunition than as a reinforcement for month of June the showing is that for Cobb. Kershaw dashed down the de-clivity in time to succeed Cobb, who liquor were shipped out as against fell from a wound in the thigh, and 6,685 for the same month in 1896, being blood

A fifth time the Federals formed and charged and were repulsed. A sixth were 333 and 353, a difference in favor time they charged and were driven of the month for this year of 20 bartime they charged and were back, when night came to end the fearful carnage, and the Federals with the present month the showing drew, leaving the battle-field literally heaped with the bodies of their dead Before the well-directed fire of Cobb's brigade, the Federals had fallen like the steady dripping of rain from the eaves of a house. Our musketry alone had killed and wounded at least 5,000; and these, with the slaughter by the artillery, left over 7,000 killed and wounded before the foot of Marye's cials to be evidence of the fact that the Hill. The dead were piled sometimes three deep, and when morning broke, battle field was one of the most distressing I ever witnessed. The but utterly hopeless. I thought, as ! title soldiers to victory.

THE POSITION OF THE STATE.

Governor Ellerbe Will Seize All Liquors Where Original Packages are Broken.

The Columbia Register, in noting was raided in Florence and its contents

the ranks of the retreating Federals dealer was closed up on a mere techand sought the places of concealment into which the troops had plunged. A vast number went pell-mell into an old railroad cut, to escape fire from the right and front. A battery on Lee's surement and he was arrested. He surement and he was arrested. He was selling in what he called balf pints, but because they were not up to the usual dispensary measurement the dealer was arrested for violating the struction. They found their position of refuge more uncomfortable than the field of the assault.

Thus the right cannot divide a field of the assault. as troublesome as possible to every

original package dealer. The Governor stated in this connection that he would certainly order seized all liquors found in any place when we saw the determined Federals again filing out of Fredericksburg and preparing for another charge. The Said he meant the box or other coverting in which the bottles came. He said that he certainly did not intend that the said that he certainly did not intend dead that the that way else the original package is

If this idea is carried out then the was with me on Lac's Hill, became un- original package people are not going easy when he saw the attacks so to have any pic nic and the dispensary will have little serious opposition. Thus with such persistence, and feared the it will be seen that every possible details might break through our line. of by the State in order to uphold the "General, they are massing very monopoly of the business. It is even heavily and will break your line, I am held that the order of Judge Simonafraid." "General," I replied, "if you ton in the case of Moore is only a put every man now on the other side temporary injunctior, that being all that was asked for in the complaint, proach me over the same line, and give and that, therefore, the State has ne plenty of ammunition, I will kill another chance of having the whole thing reopened before Judge Simonton with the consequent delay which always attends the settlement of any I think the fourth time the Federals case. It is not likely that such a point came, a galllant fellow reached within will be taken advantage of, for it would one hundred feet of Cobb's position and be a foolish waste of time and money, then fell. Close behind him came some but like a drowning man every straw

is being grabbed at by the State. While the original package estab-This charge was the only effort that lishments are sure to decrease the ligures show that the decrease has not was enough of the dead Federals on as a criterions as yet the dispensary terfered with. or three brigades, to be on hand, and pointed out that the business has not General Kershaw was ordered, with only not decreased since the first decision of Judge Simonton, but has acdied in a few minutes from loss of a difference in favor of the present month of 349 cases.

In the matter of beer the shipments rels. Taking the first eleven days of shipment of 3,601 cases of liquor for 1896, as against 3,664 for the same period of 1897, being an increase of sixty-three cases. For the eleven days of the month in 1896 the beer sales were 202 barrels as against 218 for the same time in 1897, an increase of six-

original package business is not going to seriously hurt the dispensary. the spectacle that we saw upon the comparison for the year 1897 is for a period when the constables were enjoined, and when in Charleston particcharges had been desperate and bloody, ularly, the original package stores but utterly hopeless. I thought, as I were in active operation. Taking this saw the Federals come again and again as a critorion the officials are of the to their death, that they deserved success if courage and daring could enable to hold its own. Upon these figures they base the opinion that the deision is not going to materially injury the dispensary. However the evident intention of the State to take advantage of every point, no matter how technical and far-reaching it may be, shows that the State does not welcom the competition and that it will do all it can to break it up.

-----There is a man in Glasgow who, when he goes to church, notes the hour when the sermon begins, and if A since Judge Simonton's decision and it does not exceed 20 minutes he sub--Uncommon fractions: "I see that cloud of smoke shut out the scene for a indicates a determination on the part scribes two shillings, sixpence to the Skindollar is advertising his goods for moment, and, rising, revealed the of the State to close up these places collection bag; if over 25 minutes he Here was a life and death struggle for a fraction of their real silver and absolute indifference as to its fate."

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